The Intelligencer.

A. W. CAMPBELL, L. A. HAGANS.
JOHN FREW. G. D. HALL.

CAMPBELL, FREW & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

The New York *Tribune* pays a glowing tribute to this officer, so well known to the people of West Virginia, and considers that he has been illy requited for his brilliant services during the war by being refused a command and out of self respect compelled to resign his Brigadiership in the Regular Army. It thinks that his case will be referred to in after times as a conspicuous witness if not of the ingratitude of Republics, at least of the fact that war, like all other professions, is a good deal of a lottery in which it is not always the deserving who win the substantial rewards.

The *Tribune* claims that Rosecrans was the victor in the first important engagement which resulted favorably to the Union arms, and that he was the planner and executor of four distinct campaigns, three of which were eminently successful; that he was the hero of several great battles, and that he was never decidedly beaten in any engagement, but that by a strange combination of misfortunes he has never been in favor with his official superiors, and has never obtained from the people a fair recognition of his services. It then quotes from the record the following expressions made by Mr. Lincoln:

"There are two things," said Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, "for which I can "never be grateful enough to General "Rosecrans: one is the battle of Stone "River, which accompanied my procla-"mation of emancipation, and was the "beginning of our permanent success; "and the other is his letter to the Indi-"diana Legislature, about the same "time, throwing all the weight of his "name and fame against the Copper-"heads. For these he deserves the "lasting gratitude of the nation." We hope he may receive this gratitude at some future day; he certainly has not had it yet.

Gen. Rosecrans planned and fought the battles of Rich Mountain, and of Carnifex Ferry, and drove Wise, Floyd, and Lee out of West Virginia, and when he had done up the work was relieved of his command in order that a Mountain department might be created for Gen. Fremont. He afterwards fought the battles of Iuka, Corinth, and Stone River in the West, three of the most brilliant victories of the war. After his defeat at Chickamauga he was sent to Missouri, where he rendered the most important service to the Government in ferreting out the secret conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle. And yet after all these services he has been idle since the close of the war, while volunteer Generals have been assigned to commands.

"Whether Gen. Rosecrans' unfortunate relations with the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army are to be traced to any fault of his own, we have no means of knowing. We only know that of all our generals he has uniformly been one of the most fortunate in the field and one of the most unfortunate everywhere else; and that his retirement ought to awaken in us a double regret that we have lost the services of an accomplished officer, and have rewarded so inadequately what he has done for us hitherto."

THE New York *World* professes to see great significance in the Connecticut election. It heralds to the country that the tide is ebbing and that a general reaction has commenced. The beginning of the end is at hand, and the Republicans are to go out to make room for the Democracy. At the same time nothing is said about the increased Republican vote in Ohio, and in Michigan. They have no significance in the eyes of the editor. His attention is wholly fixed upon that little adjunct, that little garden-spot of New York City, known as Connecticut. This is a curious way to figure out a reaction. As well, almost, might the election of Fernando Wood and John Morrisey have been announced as the beginning of said reaction.

Intelligent people are not to be deceived by such writing. They understood just what importance to attach to the election of a Governor and three congressmen in a State by one party, while the other party elects a majority of the Legislature. They understand that the free use of money was a controlling influence in the result, as is almost always the case in that closely contested State. The Southern people will not be apt to lay much stress on such a victory, when they come to contrast it with the largely increased Union majority in Cincinnati, where the agitation has been upon the question of striking the word "white" from the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Perhaps the *World* will favor its readers with some remarks upon the significance of a Union gain under such circumstances. And perhaps, also, it may be induced to observe that St. Louis, after all the hum-drum pretensions of the so-called "Conservatives," has just elected a Republican ticket. And finally we would like to hear what it has to say on the clean Union sweep made in Rhode Island on Wednesday.

THE Athens, Ohio, Messenger says: Mr. John Perkins, of Athens, was (probable) witness to the first steamboat explosion that occurred on the Ohio river. It was the steamer Washington, an unfinished boat, while passing below, landed at Marietta, and while doing so the boiler exploded, throwing several of her crew into the river, and causing the deaths of seven or eight persons. This was in 1815.

The facts of the above explosion are: The Washington was a new boat, commanded by Captain Shreve. She left Wheeling Monday morning, and on Tuesday evening lay up opposite Harmar. The fires were kindled on Wednesday morning, and the explosion soon occurred, as she was preparing to leave, on June 5, 1815. Seven persons lost their lives, and ten others were scalded some of them badly. Six of the victims were buried on Thursday, at the Mound Cemetery, Marietta. Among the badly scalded was Notley Drown, of Harmar, but he recovered. to be killed, when Captain of the Tri-Color, by the explosion of the boat at Wheeling, April 10, 1831.

English novels of all grades, from "Pendennis" down, have heroes who spend more than their allowance at college, but we have never found in any fiction such a good illustration of the phrase "over head and ears in debt," as one just related by the Pall Mall *Gazette*. Henry Prescott, an undergraduate of the University of Oxford, applied to the commissioner of bankruptcy for discharge. His debts were £3017, his assests £20. His expenditure during his three years residence at the university had been £1000 a year, while his father, a clergyman, had allowed him £150 a year. The Pall Mall *Gazette* uses this instance to draw attention to the neglect of the college government to perform its duty, since the annual expenditure of £1000 by a clergyman's son was an operation which could not well be hid under a bushel.

Interest Laws.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following remarks upon the law regulating the rate of interest in Ohio. The views put forth have a general bearing upon all such laws in every State in the Union. We quote them as follows:

The 6 per cent. interest law now in force in Ohio, is not only a humbug but a nuisance. Nobody pretends to loan money at 6 per cent. While Governments can be bought which bear 6 per cent. in gold, or 7 3 10 in currency, and at the same time are free from local taxes, a man would be set down as a fool, who would loan money on commercial paper or mortgage notes, at 6 per cent. Men who have money are not fools; consequently money is not loaned at 6 per cent. If bankers should loan money at 6 per cent., with the taxes they are required to pay and the heavy expenses incurred in carrying on business, they could not make their salt. Therefore they do not loan money at 6 per cent. To this extent the 6 per cent. interest law is a humbug.

It is a nuisance because while it is a dead letter, it serves to drive capital from the State. In New York the legal rate is 7 per cent. In Massachusetts the Legislature lately enacted the free trade principle. Here, with our 6 per cent. restriction, capitalists either evade the law or send their money abroad for investment. When the law is evaded, something must be charged for the risk. Therefore, money that could be borrowed at 7 or 8 per cent, if either were the legal rate, now costs 9 to 12 per cent.

In the face of these plain facts, against which it would be useless to argue, the lower House of the Ohio Legislature, yesterday, defeated the interest law, which had previously passed the Senate.

The prejudice by which some minds are bound on this subject, is so deeply rooted that it would be a hopeless task to undertake to break the stubbornness that holds them to this foolish position. We suppose the 6 per cent. interest law will stand until the people elect men to the Legislature capable of taking a sensible and practical view of the question.

Interesting to Ladies Who Wear Chignons.

A desperate struggle is being made by those who have considerable self-interest at stake to stifle the truth in regard to the ill effects of several artificial practices of adornment which are supposed to enhance the conventional beauty of the fair sex. There are still greater risks to be apprehended than those we have already pointed out in the use of artificial hair. The fact that a very large amount is originally studded over with the egg-bags of the common pediculus, is one of the best evidences that the individuals from whom the hair has been obtained were strangers to habits of cleanliness. In much of the hair that comes into the English market, especially that of a lighter shade, the individual hair of the shaft is dotted over with what are generally regarded as "nits." These are of two kinds: the one attached laterally—ova remains; and a second form which, surrounding the hair, is difficult to detach (more difficult than the true "nits,") and may be found on hair that has been prepared and cleansed for sale. The latter is nothing more or less than a collection of vegieable sporules or cells similar to those which are found in the various forms of ringworm. They are not destroyed by many of the processes to which the hair is subjected in its preparation; and there can be no doubt that, when placed upon a favorable soil, they would speedily grow and produce serious disease. Fortunately the scalp of adults does not form a *nidus* for these parasitic germs, but in some instances scurfy disease of the scalp there is reason to think they are the true cause of mischief. In the case of the young it cannot be doubted that ringworm would be produced by their growth; and the fact is certain that many ladies carry about with them in their "chignons" the seeds of the "ringworm" an intractable malady. There is also a novel species of false hair in the market; it is called "churchyard hair," and consists not only of the shafts but the roots also, and hence must have been pulled from the scalp of the dead!—a horrible idea, and one that should certainly make ladies revolt against the present absurd and uncleanly fashion.—*Lancet, March 2, 1867.*

THE Ohio House of Delegates, as noticed in our dispatches yesterday, passed on Wednesday the resolution extending suffrage to negroes and disfranchising rebels and deserters. Mr. Welsh, of Belmont, voted for the resolution. Mr. Davenport, the other delegate, announced himself opposed to it, and retired before the vote was taken. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, in commenting on the vote, says:

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Manhood Suffrage resolution, which had previously been adopted by the Senate, with an amendment disfranchising rebels and deserters. This result was hardly to be expected. It is not the less acceptable on that account. When the Democrats made the Constitution of Ohio, it was intended by its framers that it should not be changed until the specified time for holding a new convention. To this end it was provided that it should require a three-fifths vote of the Legislature to submit to the people a proposition to amend the Constitution. It then seemed almost certain that such a vote could never be obtained, especially on a question of political importance. If any one had predicted when the Constitutional Convention was in session in this city seventeen years ago, that at any future time, three-fifths of the Legislature could be obtained to vote in favor of manhood suffrage, he would have been counted insane. But war creates great necessities, and necessities bring about wonderful changes in public sentiment. It became necessary to destroy slavery, and, therefore, it was destroyed. Then it became necessary to force manhood suffrage upon the late rebel States, and it was done. The Union party having gone thus far—having prescribed this condition for the South, could not consistently withhold the ballot from the colored man in Ohio. Therefore, three-fifths of the members of the Legislature have voted to submit to the people the question of striking the word white from the Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN managed last year to make a clear profit upon her revenue, above all expenses, of £2,500,000. The circumstance is considered noteworthy, and it may encourage her financiers to make some effort to pay off the national debt. So small a sum as two millions and a half of pounds, put into a sinking fund, and added to yearly at the same rate, would become in time quite respectable in amount, and if the present generation would obtain no advantage from the investment, the next might. Great Britain could add largely to her means by reducing her expenses, but such a consummation is not to be hoped for as long as the aristocracy possess a controlling power. The people, if they could have the authority, would lop off many expenditures which are relics of ancient corruption, which seem to be permanent. Until parliamentary reform, however, is effected, not nominally but really, very little improvement can be expected in the management of British financial affairs, and it may take a century to gain the advantages in government which the masses of the English people have never been allowed to possess.

THE New York *Post* suggests that if we take possession o the Russian Possessions, we may have a member from Stika in the next Congress, accompanied by a sworn interpreter, and drawing two or three hundred thousand dollars per annum for mileage.

SENATOR FESSENDEN said, the other day, the law making an appropriation for publishing the acts of Congress in certain newspapers was "a law to rob the Treasury for political purposes and to support political newspapers.

The Financial Condition and Prospect of the Coming Season.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

There has been nothing so characteristic of the past nine months in business and opinions on public affairs as a sort of conviction, or dread, or belief, that some great financial calamity might, could or should come upon the country, against which it was the duty of every man to brace himself up with most determined courage and most invincible obstinacy. The *might be* certainly existed, for it always exists, and the prudence which seeks to avoid it is certainly proper; but that such a calamity should or would come is by no means so obvious. Let us examine this matter, and look into the facts and the results. There are but two sources of commercial convulsion: First, the failure of *production*, which is the real, positive income of the country. If the productive labor of the country fails, even the men of moneyed incomes will fail to get them, at least in a large degree. If productive incomes were to fail to the extent of one-fifth only, it would throw every bank in the country into suspension. The actual productive income of the country (not estimating middle men, or intermediate profits), is quite *two thousand millions per annum*—probably more. With four hundred millions of this out of existence in any one year, and we shall hear an outcry from all the commercial and manufacturing people in the country. The second cause of commercial convulsion is the sudden *contraction of credits*. The last may be produced in various ways. The contraction of credits; and hence when Mr. McCulloch announced the policy of contraction (at that time, in 1865, intended to be pretty rapid), it was simply an announcement that the credits of the people should be contracted, and that suddenly; for the withdrawal of one dollar of currency withdraws three of credits. The attempt to do this—though apparently a moderate way—produced a shock which caused an immediate contraction to a much greater extent than was imagined. The result was to check the further progress of the scheme.

Looking to these causes of commercial disorders, each one of them has been apprehended by public men, of all sorts, as likely to come. But out of all the apprehended evils, only one (the failure of the wheat crop in the central west) has actually occurred, and this one the coming season will, in all probability, fully repair. Let us look to some of the principal facts. First, we have had a set of political agitators who claim that the South is not industrious because it is not reconstructed; that the cotton crop has failed; that the people are starving, and a half dozen other outcries, which have scarcely a grain of truth to sustain them. Take the cotton crop for example. This met with great misfortunes—unwonted rains, army worms, and various disasters. Yet, what is the result? It is now known that over *two millions of bales* of the cotton crop of 1866 will be brought to market, worth three hundred millions of dollars. Corn crops were largely planted; but most of that did fail, causing want in some parts of the South. But now where is the evidence of any want of industry? We don't believe the South ever did as much work in one year as they did in 1866. The idea that political reconstruction is necessary to secure industry and its fruits, in the South, is a monstrous humbug.

We come now to the loss of wheat. This was equal in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, to twenty millions of bushels, worth in money considerably more than forty millions of dollars. This took, mainly from the Cincinnati market, the use of forty millions of currency, in the past six months. This caused a pinch for ready money in this region, greater than was probably felt in any other part of the United States. On the other hand, the corn crop was large, and hogs marketed more numerous, partly balancing the great deficiency of the wheat crop.

There is another thing which may be claimed as loss of production, in the diminution of the woolen manufactories, on account of elosing the war. But this is probably much less than is generally supposed, while the new tariff on wool and woolens will revive the woolen manufacture and greatly benefit Ohio. The little State of Rhode Island consumes thirteen millions of pounds of wool in her factories, and we may be assured that, such is the thrift and economy of both capital and labor in New England, that her woolen manufactures will go on and increase. We conclude, therefore, that the production of the country is not diminishing, but the very reverse. It is fast increasing.

We come now to the fearful idea with some of *contracting currency*. In the first place, Congress has limited the Secretary within narrow bounds. In the next place, after a year and a half of spasmodic effort, the Secretary has come out at very nearly the same place he went in at. He has really accomplished little. There are two reasons for this: Congress will not allow him to go very fast, and in the next place he cannot. The Treasury needs all the money it can get; and probably there has not been in a financial point of view so absurd an idea put out, as that the Treasury shall part with its ready money (legal tenders) and at the same time pay interest on them! For this is exactly what is done when they are funded in six per cent. bonds. The last credit of the United States Government withdrawn should be the legal tender notes. They pay no interest and they are the best money we ever had. The Secretary should read Cisco's letter, the most common sense document on this subject yet put out; and written by a man of wide experience in commerce and in the public funds. The old practices of medicine, in Dr. Rush's time, were to bleed and purge; so you killed the disease if you didn't first kill the patient. The modern practice is to strengthen the patient to meet the disease. McCulloch's plan is the old practice. Cisco's is the new. But, no matter what the theory, it is clear the currency will not be materially contracted this year. Congress has made enormous appropriations; great amounts of public debt become due, and it will puzzle the Secretary to make both ends meet, without indulging in any extraordinary tinkering with the currency.

We open the financial year of 1867 with the best possible commercial prospects. The people will have all the money they now have, to carry on the operations of commerce. The productions of the mines exceed anything known in the history of the world. More than one hundred millions of new gold and silver will be placed into the channels of trade. It will puzzle the whole tribe of gold speculators to keep up the price of gold, and specie payments will draw near, by the invincible process of strengthening the Government and the people. The Government has proved itself equal, not only to conquer, but discipline and regulate the late rebel people. It has proved itself equal to raising five hundred millions of dollars a year in taxes, without materially affecting the people; and it has proved that indefinite expansion does not weaken its strength. The people, on the other hand, have shown an energy never exhibited before among the nations, and the conquered party have shown that they have not lost the spirit or the will to work and aspire to better things.

Last, but not least by any means, the winter past has had all the antecedents of a prosperous summer in agricultural production, at least in the Central West. The wheat never looked better. The fruit buds are mostly uninjured, and the amount of frost and water during the winter was such as to furnish a fair augury of good weather in the planting season.

Looking then to the strength of Government and people; to the abundant supply of currency; to the good condition of all industrial pursuits, and to the fair indications of all national elements, we shall anticipate a prosperous financial and commercial year, which only great calamities or great want of prudence and industry can prevent. We have thirty-seven millions of people, and in 1867 they will be hard at work—industrially, commercially, morally and socially—what, but the decree of Providence, can prevent them from commercial as well as political success?

E. D. M.

DAYTON, March 29.

IT is announced by the authority of one of the officers of the Bank of England, that "in all its dealings with the United States the bank has never lost a cent by an American."

A LETTER written in Connecticut just before the election, to a Boston paper, stated the case as follows:

"The campaign has been very actively conducted on both sides, though the Republicans have barely had money enough to pay legitimate expenses, while the Democrats have been so fortified with greenbacks as to be able to boast that they 'could buy up the —— State.'"

DIED.

April 4th, 1867, ELISHA W., son of E. W. and F. W. PAXTON, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Fourth street, this day (5th inst.,) at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices.

KEOKUK, IOWA, March 10, 1867.

MR. C. H. ODBERT,

SIR:—I purchased when in Cincinnati two bottles of your Vegetable Ambrosia, and having used it, must say that it is the greatest hair restorer and grower of the day. It changed my hair to the original color and is now growing nicely. Please send me one dozen bottles. Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which, if too much, you can return to me, and oblige

S. W. STOOPS,
of Stoops, Brown & Co.

mar18

LAUGHLIN'S INFANT CORDIAL,
The Child's Cure When Teething.

Mothers all know the many sleepless nights the little ones at home have to pass when Teething. You need no one to remind you of the Pain—Cholic, Wakefulness, Uneasiness, Fretting, Flatulence, Disturbed Bowels, &c. We tell you candidly, one bottle of this Cordial will correct all these troubles, Assist Teething, Remove Acidity, Allay all Pain, Quiet the Fretful, Promote Sleep.

Try it. It will act as a charm. Sold by

LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Main St.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 28, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO:

DEAR SIRS—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country, and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last; and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs or Colds. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible. I am, yours, &c.,

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam, than all other Cough Remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO

And by all Dealers in Family Medicines

mar14-1m

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jan14-3mdaw

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—This new and wonderful medicine acts like magic, curing Rheumatism of years' standing in a few days.

aug22-1y T. H. LOGAN & CO., Ag'ts.

A CARD TO INVALID.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

dc14-1yd

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored; hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half-dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa. General Wholesale Agents: Demas, Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis' Mo.

oc23-eodlstwemolyr

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT.

MATHEW'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE, well known and used over 20 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. A child can apply it. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price 75 cents.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Also, MATHEW'S ARNICA HAIR GLOSS for restoring and dressing the hair. jul-eod-1y

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Over twenty years' increasing demnd has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, wholesale Agents. may30-1yeod

WASHINGTON HALL.

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

Friday and Saturday April 5th and 6th, 1867.

THE ORIGINAL

SIAMESE TWINS!

CHANG AND ENG,

And TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, on their farewell tour through the United States.

WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN, Smallest Headed People in the World, and MAD. HALLEAN,

THE BEARDED LADY.

All for one price of Admission.

TWO LEVEES EACH DAY. Doors open from 2 to 5 o'clock, and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

apr3 4t J. J. JUSTICE, Agent.

Portable Steam Engines,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 800 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
feb8-eod3m LAWRENCE, MASS.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE PUDLERS AND BOILERS OF Wheeling are requested to meet at their hall, opposite the market house, 5th Ward, at two o'clock, April 5th, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

By order of the G. V. apr5-1*

Removal.

DR. T. J. KISNER HAS REMOVED his office from 3d street, Centre Wheeling to Monroe street, a few doors east of the McLure House, and 4 doors west of Bocking's Drug Store. Residence—the house formly occupied by Mr. Cecil, Market street, Centre Wheeling. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. apr5-3t*

WHITE LIME AND CEMENT.

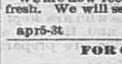
200 BARRELS MARYLAND "SNOW white."
200 barrels Lake Shore White Lime.
100 " Maryland Hydrolic Cement.
50 " Philadelphia Plaster Paris.
200 " Ohio common Lime.

We are now receiving the above, which is fresh. We will sell it low.

METCALF & BURT,
apr5-3t 56 Main St.

FOR CINCINNATI.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.



The First Class Passenger Packet, "EDINBURGH," Capt. I. L. Thompson, W. G. Thompson, Cl'k, will leave as above on Saturday, the 6th, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,
apr5-2t Agents.

Notice.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US IN the Carpenter and Lumber business, Chas. H. Wilson, the name and style of the firm will be DONEL, GREY & CO. All persons having claims against us are requested to present them immediately, and those indebted to us will please call and settle, as we wish to close our accounts as soon as possible.

DONEL & GREY.

WHEELING, March 1st, 1867. apr5-1w

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Wheeling City and Montana Gold and Silver Mining and Transportation Company will please call at the office of Booth, Battelle & Co. and pay their subscriptions IMMEDIATELY, as there is enough stock subscribed to justify the company in proceeding to business. By order of the Board of Directors. apr5-1w

Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses and Shrubery.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Trees, Evergreens, Roses and Shrubery for sale, and can be delivered fresh from my place in the country. Having a suplus I will furnish to those that desire. I have some rare kinds.

My office is at No. 118½ Main street. Those who wish to make enquiries can call on Franklin P. Jepson, who will be in the office for I will be in the country for a short time.

apr5-tf THOS. HORNBROOK.

Removal.

GEO. ROBERTS MANUFACTURER and Dealer in

Window Blinds, Sash, Doors, Picture Frames, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 85 MAIN STREET,

First store room below Monroe.

☞PAINTING & GLAZING promptly attended to. apr5-3m

WINDOW BLINDS!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRable Blinds in use are the

Patent Venetien Blind,

Manufactured by GEORGE ROBERTS at

NO. 1 MAIN STREET,

North end of Stone Bridge.

PRICE ONLY $250.

apr5-3m

Stone Masons Wanted.

APPLY TO JAS. T. HANES,
apr4-2t* Martin's Ferry, O.

For Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans, Direct.

Leaves Friday Evening at 4 o'ck—positively.

The fine steamer "KENTON," will leave as announced above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

T. H. MONG, Agent.

The Kenton made her last trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in EIGHT DAYS.

apr4-2t

FOR CINCINNATI.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

The elegant steamer, "R. R. HUDSON," Capt. Russell, Wm. List, Clerk, will leave as above on Friday the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,
apr4-2t Agents.

PLEASANT VALLEY
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SERVE UP Ice Cream and Refreshments at my place three miles east of the city, on the National Road. I will also furnish Parties and Festivals in the city with cream and cake for less than they can purchase elsewhere.

Persons desiring my services on such occasions can address

CHARLES A. SWARTZ, Agt.,
apr4-3td* Post office Box No. 338.

Boy Wanted.

TO LEARN THE DRUG BUSINESS. None but those who can give good and responsible references need apply, at

McLAIN & BROTHERS,
apr4-2t* South Wheeling.

For Rent.

A DESIRABLE

DWELLING HOUSE,

ON MAIN ST.,

6th Ward.

apr1 I. IRWIN.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY customers and the public with Ice Cream, Sherbet and Soda Water all of the very best quality. Also Cakes, large and small, every day fresh. I would also call the particular attention of those preparing for Parties, Weddings and Festivals, to my facilities for furnishing the best refreshments incident to such occasions, and at reasonable prices.

CHAS. R. REILER,
Successor to C. A. Swartz, 3 doors above McLure House, Monroe st. apr4-1w

D. DAVIS.
FANCY DYING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT, MARKET STREET, between Monroe and Quincy, one door above Hubbard & Bro's Auctioneer Rooms. All kinds of Shawls, Dresses and Ribbons, and every description of Silk, Woolen and Cotton goods, done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Call and see specimens.

apr4-6m

A NEW HOUSE.

C. WELTY & BRO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES,

LIQUORS, BRANDIES,

Gins, Cordials, Whiskies, &c.,

NO. 126 MAIN STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

apr1-1y

THAYER MELVIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WHEELING, W. Va.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE Bank of Wheeling.

Will practice in Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock counties. apr4-3md

Wilson Oil Company.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above company will be held at the office of Chas. H. Berry, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 4th, at 7 o'clock.

apr3-2t CHAS. H. BERRY, Sec'y.

Evening Dresses.

RICH PLAIN SILKS IN LAVENDERS, Modes and Bismarck, Plain White Organdies and Fine White Tarlan Muslin; White Mohair Alpacas and all Wool De Laine; White Cashmere and Fine Swisses.

apr3 J. S. RHODES & CO.

Spring Shawls.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of new Spring Shawls, both American and French, just opened.

apr3 J. S. RHODES & CO.

Fine Black Alpacas.

PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,

From 50 Cents to $1 50.

apr3 J. S. RHODES & CO.

ALL THE POPULAR FAMILY MEDIcines of the day for sale at ODBERT'S Prescription Store, end of Stone Bridge. sep18

New Advertisements.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and

Fancy Goods!

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

OXTOBY & DUFFIELD'S,

103 MAIN STREET,

(Opposite Merchants National Bank,)

and examine the fine and varied assortment of the above goods, which we have just received from the manufacturers.

NEWTON, KURTZ & CO'S

GOLD PENS,

the BEST in use, can be had at our establishment.

We have all the late publications of

SHEET MUSIC,

and are prepared to fill orders at short notice. We are Sole Agents for West Virginia, for

GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Sewing Machines,

Which are the best now in use. We have a full supply of these machines, together with samples of Work done upon them, at our store, to which we invite particular attention. Ladies are especially invited to call and examine the samples of embroidering done with these machines. We defy competition to excel it for beauty or durability.

apr3-1y OXTOBY & DUFFIELD.

Quarterly Report

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Bridgeport, Ohio, showing its condition on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$148,222 14
Overdrafts	150 89
Banking house and lot	12,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	784 70
Current expenses	2,971 04
Cash items and revenue stamps	2,282 18
Due from National Banks	27,162 43
Due from other b'ks and bankers	5,155 87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
do do do deposits	10,000 00
Other U. S. securities to secure deposits	40,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	22,400 00
Notes of State Banks on hand	645 50
Fractional currency	664 99
Legal tender notes	18,943 00
Compound Interest notes	53,980 00
Specie on hand	231 82
	$545,518 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	28,797 58
Circulating notes outstanding	179,641 25
Individual deposits	111,868 26
United States deposits	18,834 34
Disbursing officers of U. S.	848 11
Due National Banks	5,077 41
Due other banks and bankers	210 76
Discount, interest & exchange	5,479 94
Profit and loss	1,077 41
	$545,518 06

JOHN C. TALLMAN, Cash'r.
BRIDGEPORT, O., April 3, 1867. apr4-3t

Sixth Quarterly Report

OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling, showing its condition on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1867.

ASSETTS.

Notes and Bills discounted		$522,741 98
Overdrafts		1,190 64
Banking house	$30,575 28	
Furniture and fixtures	5,305 00—	35,883 28
Salaries, current expenses & taxes		5,433 33
Exchange		283 73
Due by Am. Exch. Nat'l Bank, New York	$86,681 70	
Due by other Banks	78,225 77—	164,907 47
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	506,500 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure deposits	150,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	53,300 00—	709,800 00
Other Securities, viz:		
Cincinnati Coupon Bonds	10,000 00	
Central Ohio & C. & P. R. R. Coupon Mortgage Bonds	7,000 00	
City of Wheeling coupon Water Works Mortgage Bonds	77,000 00	
Wetzel co. (W. Va) Bonds	2,000 00	
Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Stock	34,525 00—	130,525 00
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	82,757 00	
National and State Bank Currency	64,853 00	
Fractional Currency	2,391 02	
Coin	2,440 27	
Cash Items	9,723 31	
Revenue Stamps	8,048 00—	170,212 70
		$1,740,978 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		500,000 00
Surplus Fund		11,542 73
Circulating notes, rec'd from Comptroller	450,000 00	
Less amount on hand	1,600 00—	448,400 00
Individual deposits	688,143 38	
U. S. Deposits	40,566 98—	728,710 32
Due to Banks		32,176 27
Discount and Exchange		20,148 81
		$1,740,978 13

apr3-1w S. BRADY, Cashier.

Board of Health.

REPORT of the Board of Health of the City of Wheeling, for the month of March, A. D., 1867.

Deaths from the following causes, viz:

Consumption	3
Congestion of the Brain	1
Disease of the heart	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	1
Injured in Coal bank	1
Killed by explosion on B. & O. R. R.	2
Lung disease	1
Old age	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Pneumonia	1
Still born	2
Tubercules of lungs	1
Unknown	1
Inflammation of the Bowels	1
Total	20

Of the above there were:

Of males	12
Of females	8
Total	20

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	7
Between 1 and 5 years	0
" 5 and 10 "	0
" 10 and 20 "	1
" 20 and 30 "	3
" 30 and 40 "	2
" 40 and 50 "	0
" 50 and 60 "	3
" 60 and 70 "	0
" 70 and 80 "	2
" 80 and 90 "	2
" 90 and 100 "	0
" 100 and 110 "	0
Total	20
Died out of the city	3
Colored	2

E. McCOY,
apr3-3t Sec'y of the Board of Health.

Sable Iron Warehouse.

METCALF & BURT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. A. METCALF,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Bar, Hoop, Band and Sheet Iron,